OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY

A JOURNAL FOR OUR VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

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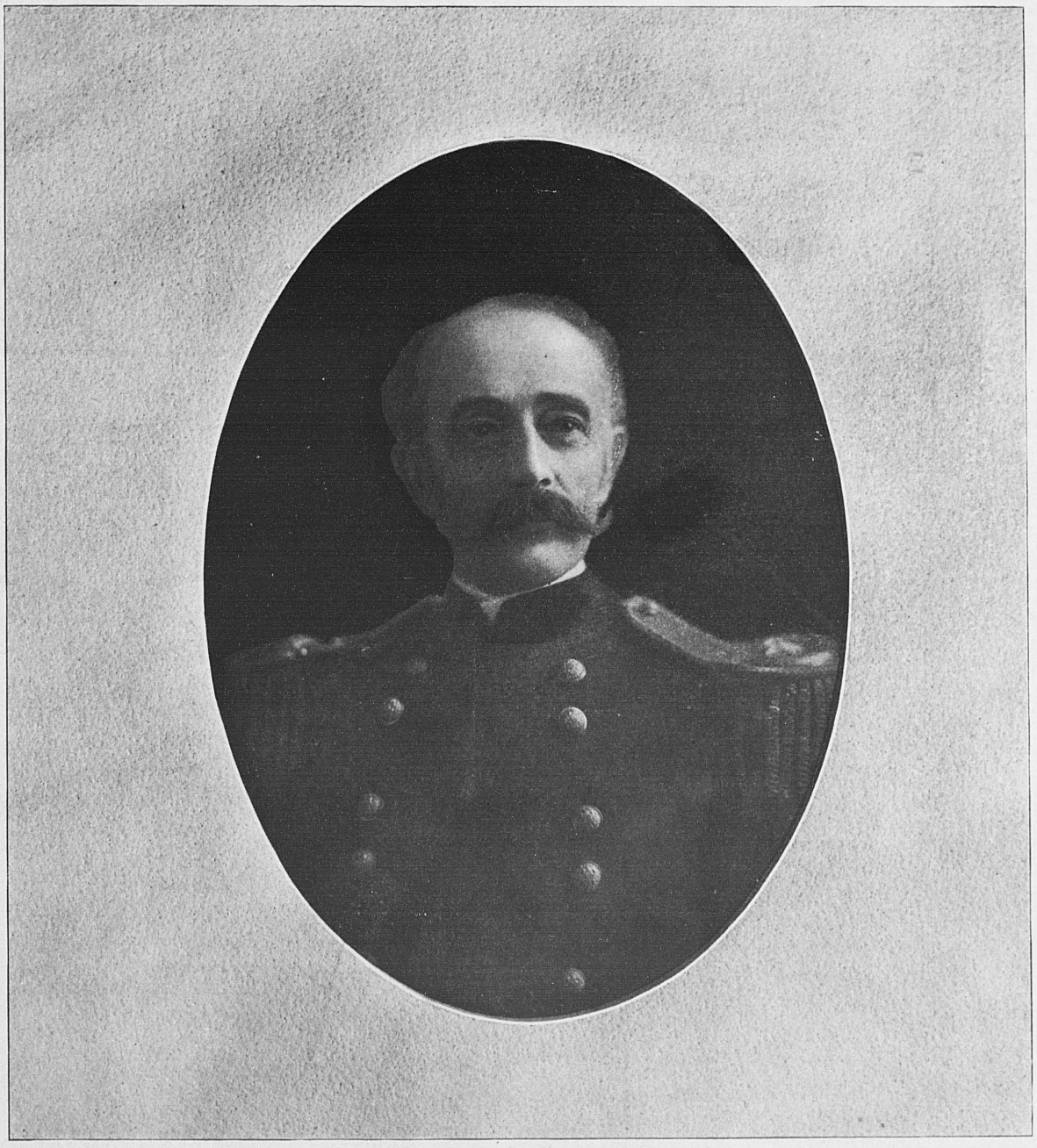

GENERAL WILLIS J. HULINGS,

Brigadier General, United States Volunteers, and Colonel, Sixteenth Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

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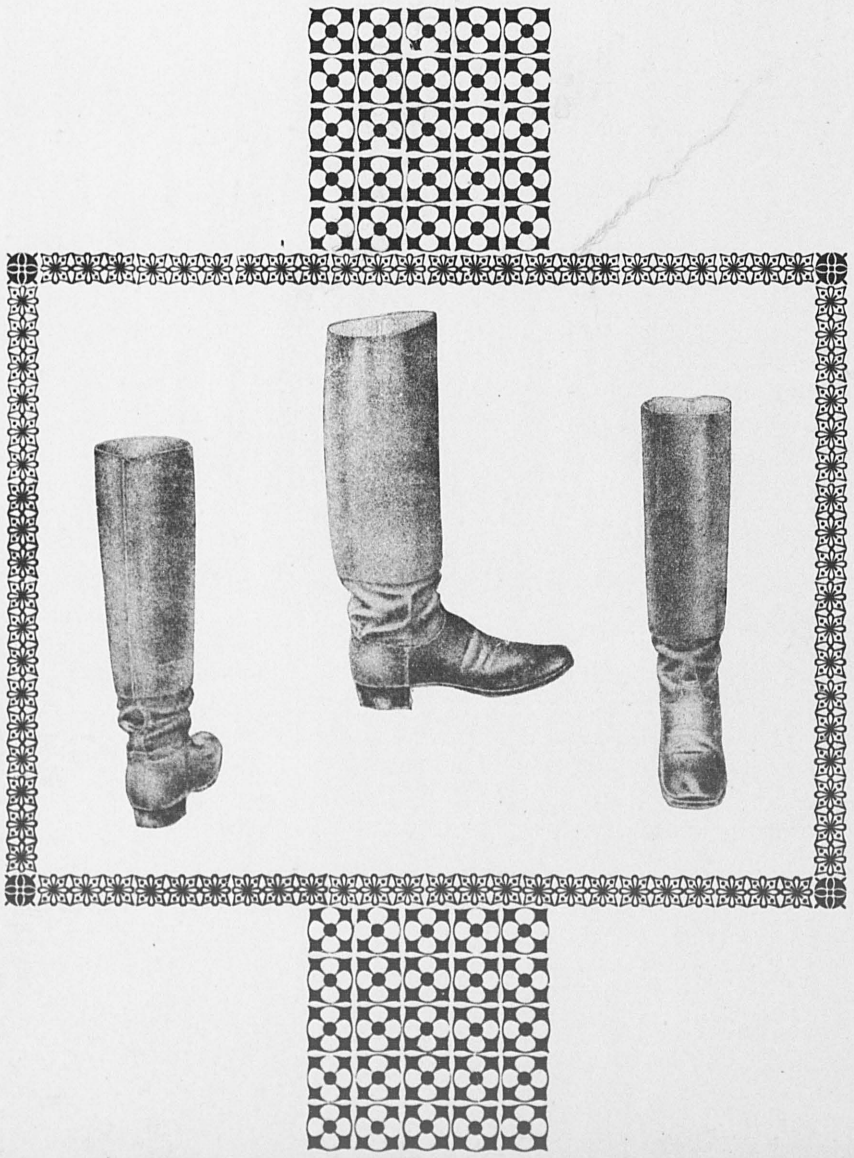

Regulation Army....

OFFICERS' BOOT

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OBSERVATION IN THE LATE CAMPAIGN.

By Brigadier General WILLIS J. HULINGS, United States Volunteers, and Colonel Sixteenth Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

NAPOLEON'S feat during the celebrated "hundred days" of organizing an army of 350,000 troops, and leading 122,000 of them upon the field of Waterloo, is said never to have been equalled. But it should be remembered that the flying Bourbons left a standing army behind which rallied almost to a man to Napoleon's standard, and the nation that for a generation had been at constant war speedily marshalled its fighting men under accustomed chiefs who had been trained under the greatest warrior the world had ever produced.

The Government of the United States also performed a feat that has excited the wonder and admiration of the world, in organizing, equipping and supplying an army of 260,000 men within ninety days after the declaration of war against Spain. Indeed, when the unpreparedness of the country; the lack of war material; the inexperience of many of our professional soldiers; the division of counsels; the political "pulls," and all the circumstances are considered; it may be fairly claimed that no other army of equal size and efficiency as well supplied and equipped was ever put into the field in so short a time.

It is difficult even to conceive the magnitude of the task that confronted the Government, and that it was so grandly accomplished in the time employed entitles the Administration to the highest praise and credit, instead of indiscriminate abuse and censure heaped upon it by some.

Mistakes were made, but they were to have been expected. To quicky raise, equip and supply a great army is a tremendous business, and our professional soldiers on whom the burden naturally fell, were largely without training in business methods and inexperienced in handling affairs of such magnitude as were so suddenly thrust upon them.

It was even to have been expected that in the rush rascally contractors would swindle the Government with inferior stores and supplies; that many things would happen that greater familiarity with the business would quickly cure; and that other things would happen in the exigencies of campaign that no skill nor experience could prevent.

It is unfair, however, to shoulder all these mistakes upon the volunteer officers, which there is an evident disposition to do. Newspaper reporters getting their inspiration from unmistakable sources have saturated the public mind with the belief that all the faults and mishaps were due to the stupidity and inexperience of the volunteer officers.

LIEUT. COLONEL A. L. WILLIAMS,
First Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

It is true many of the volunteers were wofully lacking in equipment, drill and discipline. Many officers were without even a rudimentary knowledge of their duties, and not only the "raw levies," but many National Guard regiments that had been accounted "crack" organizations were shamefully deficient, yet even then their opportunities to make mistakes of grave and far reaching consequence were few, because the places of high responsibility were generally filled by regular officers.

Nowhere were greater confusion and mismanagement seen than in the Santiago expedition, due in part to the exigencies of campaign, but largely to inexperience and a lack of ordinary foresight and prevision, yet the expeditions were practically all regulars who were responsible for the blunders.

Unhealthful camps were selected and the responsibility for the sickness that ensued is thrust upon the volunteer officers who are indiscriminately blamed for not knowing how to take care of their men, yet the regular troops under the same conditions did not seem to fare greatly better. The regulars at Santiago reported 90 per cent of their men unfit for duty after six weeks service. The volunteers there could not have been much worse off.

In Porto Rico there seemed to be no great dissimilarity in the condition of regulars and volunteers.

It is doubtful if the conditions of climate and campaign at Santiago were harder than those experienced by the 16th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and it never had half of 90 per cent unfit for duty during its ten weeks service in Porto Rico, and it is stated that of the whole force there the greatest "unfit for duty" reported was in a regular regiment.

It is charged that volunteer officers did not know how to make requisitions for rations, etc., nor the cooks how to cook them, and the men starved in consequence. This is true in part, and some of the suffering was due to the cooks not knowing how to use the rations, but that rations were often scanty and insufficient particularly while at Chickamauga and Charleston is a truth as unpalatable as the rations sometimes were. Spoiled rations were issued. Of one hundred cans of beef taken at random from the regimental issue thirty-eight were found to be putrid. Presumably these purchases had been inspected and the inspector had done his work badly, but it is unfair to presume that volunteer officers were responsible for all the rotten beef, wormy pork, shoddy clothing and slop shop shoes that were issued to the troops.

All officers, regular and volunteer, were hampered by an absurd system of red tapeism that is the scoff and jeer of business men who conduct affairs of magnitude, but the volunteers are not responsible for that system, nor for many of the big mistakes made under it.

It may interest the Pennsylvania Volunteers to know that so far as my observation extended, I saw no troops in drill, discipline and equipment, or in staff organization and system, equal to the N. G. P. on its arrival at Mt. Gretna. Every officer knew how to take care of his men; what they needed; how to get it, and under its simple system of papers, requisition and distribution, the issues of quarter-master, commissary and ordnance stores came promptly and in a business-like way, but the arrogant, discourteous, puttering, bewildered and bewildering methods of the United States War Department, as exemplified by two lieutenants sent there to muster us, were undoubtedly a revelation and a surprise to every officer of the Guard.

Wherever the Pennsylvania troops were given opportunity they showed their superior quality. There was no better regiment in the service than Case and the 4th Pennsylvania. Col. Hawkins and the gallant 10th have twice upheld the name of Pennsylvania to the admiration of all men who admire brave men and gallant deeds. Captain Hunt and Battery B, and Warburton and Battery A, and Jones, Groome and Ott, with the splendid body of young troopers they had with them, received well deserved praise wherever they served, and the 16th Pennsylvania blazed the way for the regulars some twelve or fifteen miles in advance of all supports, constantly in touch with the enemy for several weeks, and finally by a difficult night march in the mountain fastnesses and jungles of Porto Rico, and an attack

of the enemy in position performed what was characterized by one of the greatest soldiers of this country as "the only successful military manoeuvre of the war," nor is there any doubt that had opportunity offered the other regiments of the N. G. P. would have acquitted themselves equally as well.

It was my good fortune during the campaign to serve only under such trained soldiers as Major General James H. Wilson and Brigadier General A. E. Ernst, and I am under too great obligation to them for information and assistance, and to gentlemen of their "staffs" like Captain Bethel, Cols. Biddle and Wilder, and especially to Major Hoyle, whose soldierly accomplishments strengthen and adorn the splendid common sense of the man, to disparage the advantages of military training, but I wish to correct the impression studiously sought to be made that volunteers were responsible for practically all the "misfits," and that they were all equally ignorant, undisciplined, and inefficient.

USES OF MACHINE GUNS.

By First Lieut. JOHN H. PARKER, 13th U. S. Infantry, Late Commanding Machine Guns 5th Corps.

(Continued from Last Number.)

THE battle then lulled, after which, at about 7 o'clock P. M., the enemy made a desperate counter-assault. He formed up with precision of veterans, and charged up to the military crest of the hill on the Santiago side. Colonel Roosevelt says of this: "As the afternoon wore on the Spaniards became bolder, and made an attack on the position. They did not push it home, but they did advance, their firing being redoubled. We at once ran forward to the crest and opened on them, and, as we did so, the unmistakable drumming of the Gatlings opened abreast of us, to our right, and the men cheered again. As soon as the attack was definitely repulsed, I strolled over to find out about the Gatlings, and there I found Lieutenant Parker with two of his guns, right on our left, abreast our men, who were at that time closer to the Spaniards than any others." The explanation of the seeming discrepancy between "right" and "left" as the colonel gives the story, is that there was one Gatling on his right, abreast his men, and two more on his left, also on the skirmish line abreast his men. Owing to the shape of the line, those on his left were able to flank the ground in his front. When the attack he speaks of was made the gun on his right struck the advancing enemy squarely in front, and one of those on the left was used to enfilade the advancing line of Spaniards. Captain Marcotte had an interview with a Spanish officer who was in this attack, and who stated that out of 600 troops engaged in it only 40 ever returned to Santiago. As no prisoners were taken, the remainder must have been killed there. Perhaps this will serve to explain, partially, why "they did not push it home." The result of this fire, aided by that of the infantry and cavalry on the hill, were murderous beyond description.

The use of machine guns on the defensive has been so generally conceded that a mere reference to the fact that the theories heretofore advanced were fully demonstrated is sufficient. There was one important particular, however, in which the example departed from theory. Book soldiers have always contended that machine guns were useless except behind defenses. These guns had not only been used in the open to cover the charge, a function heretofore considered impossible by the writers, but were at this time used in the open on the skirmish line on the defensive to repel a counter-charge, which advanced to within two hundred yards of our position. In this case, as at Omdurman, the enemy was unable to make contact. It may be that the troops would have held this hill without the machine guns, but it was the almost unanimous opinion at the time, and on the ground, of the officers and men composing the firing line on the hill, that they never could have sustained themselves without the aid given by the machine guns. The guns were put right in among the skirmishers, who were hugging the ground for cover, and the crews stood boldly up to their work, covered only by the screen made by their own bullets. The best shield is a well-directed fire upon the enemy. The machine guns did not lose a man during the defensive use of the guns.

The defense of a position and the uses of machine guns in siege operations were subsequently exemplified. The wheels were taken off and the guns placed in the trench among the soldiers. Nothing showed except the muzzles, and these were visible only a short distance. Two Colt's automatic guns had been added to the company, which were mounted upon tripods in the trench, and the dynamite gun had been directed to coöperate tactically with the battery thus formed. The gunners were alert to take advantage of every exposure by the enemy, and the dynamite gun was used to induce these exposures.

This gun has not been perfected enough to insure accuracy of fire, but it was possible to drop four and a half pounds of explosive gelatine somewhere within a radius of say, two hundred yards of the object aimed at. The explosion of this projectile was always followed by exposures of the enemy, greater or less, depending upon how close the charge fell. This gave the coveted opportunity for machine guns, and this operation was successfully tried thirteen times. Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Borrowe, for the cool and intrepid manner in which he performed this work. He had an experimental piece, and was handling high explosives under fire, but he was as cool as if there had been only boxes of sawdust a thousand miles from danger. Occasionally, though only by luck, a charge would fall near enough to its target to do effective work of demolition. In one case a battery of two 3-inch guns was wiped out of existence by a lucky shot.

The defensive uses of machine guns on outpost duty were also illustrated. There was a road on which a Cossack post was established, well out toward the enemy's lines. A slight trench was dug, in which the members of the post lay hidden, while a single man was ensconced as a sentinel in a small pit about forty yards to the front. A Gatling was used by this outpost at night, being taken quietly after dark to a point about fifty yards in rear of the post. It was there placed so that its azimuth motion swept thirty degrees to each side of the road. The piece was concealed by the undergrowth, and only one member of the crew was kept awake at a time. The orders were that upon the approach of the enemy in force, the Cossack post was to withdraw and give a prearranged signal to the Gatling gun. The piece was returned each morning, just before daylight, to a position on the hill at which it could be used effectively upon the enemy's trenches. It thus performed double duty. While in support of the Cossack post at night, it was on ground about twenty feet lower than the American trenches in its rear, and was to be worked to its limit if called upon, regardless of all fire from either side.

The use of machine guns for rear-guard duty was not demonstrated, because there never was a rear guard in the Fifth Corps. This use of the arm has been so fully discussed, that its theory is generally well understood. Its value in this service can hardly be overestimated, and depends upon the tremendous power of its concentrated fire, its ease of withdrawal and concealment. These qualities endow the arm with splendid adaptability for ambushes, surprises and stratagems. The power of a sharp counter-stroke and speedy retreat belonging pre-eminently to this arm of the service.

One other function of the arm was not demonstrated—its typical action with mounted cavalry. Enough was shown, however, to prove that the arm as organized at Santiago, has a mobility far superior to that of light artillery, on account of the superior lightness of its pieces, and that it can easily keep up with cavalry. It will therefore, in the future, perform all the functions of mounted infantry, and many of the functions of horse artillery. It is far preferable to the latter for cavalry service, as it can do things utterly impossible for that arm.

The one fact demonstrated more clearly than all others is that machine guns can live in positions utterly untenable for any kind of artillery. This was shown by the withdrawal of the combined batteries of Best and Parkhurst on the morning of July 2d, from ground held successfully by the Gatlings all the previous afternoon under well-directed artillery fire from the enemy, and against two counter-charges. No disparagement of the infantry and cavalry is intended. Best and Parkhurst had exactly the same support the machine guns had in this respect, so that part of the question can be left entirely out of consideration. The artillery, having had several hours to dig gun-pits, fired only three rounds, and was compelled to seek safety in precipitate and disorderly flight. The machine guns had not only remained on the same ground all the previous afternoon, but held their place in the infantry's most advanced line until the surrender, and never

even thought of retiring. Whenever they opened up they made themselves felt at once; they put out of action the battery that had driven Best and Parkhurst away, and kept it out of action until the surrender, in addition to giving substantial aid in holding down the enemy's trench fire.

This superiority of the machine guns at short ranges is due to two elements. 1st. It presents a smaller target, draws less fire from the enemy, can be more easily and more quickly covered by earthworks. 2d. Its fire is more destructive than that of an equal number of pieces of artillery of any calibre at short ranges.

These are demonstrated facts, and the reason is evident. The artillery seldom fires over a shot per gun per minute. At Santiago it did not fire oftener than a shot every five minutes per gun. Each shell bursts into about two hundred and seventy-three unaimed fragments. The artillery is not capable of a sweeping fire. The machine gun fires in a minute from 600 to 900 aimed shots. Moreover, the fire of machine guns is intelligibly and instantly dirigible. It seeks its target with the same ease one would point his finger at an object, can be swept along a trench or concentrated upon a point, and is guided accurately by the actions of the enemy. Nothing made of flesh and blood can live before it.

ORGANIZATION.

This arm has never been properly organized in any army. The experimental company at Santiago was the first one ever used that was even approximately right.

Three theories of organization for machine guns have been advocated:

1. The theory that it is part of the artillery. This was tried by the French and proved a dismal failure. The history of their blunder is familiar to all military students. In former times artillery has been known to perform machine gun functions upon the skirmish line with canister. But machine guns have never been known to perform a purely artillery function. The increased destructiveness and range of the modern small-arm makes it impossible in the general case for any arm which depends upon draft to be used upon the skirmish line, and for any arm which presents so large a target as that made by artillery to live at short ranges. This having been demonstrated upon the battle-field, from Gravelotte to Santiago, the theory of organizing machine guns as part of the artillery is exploded.

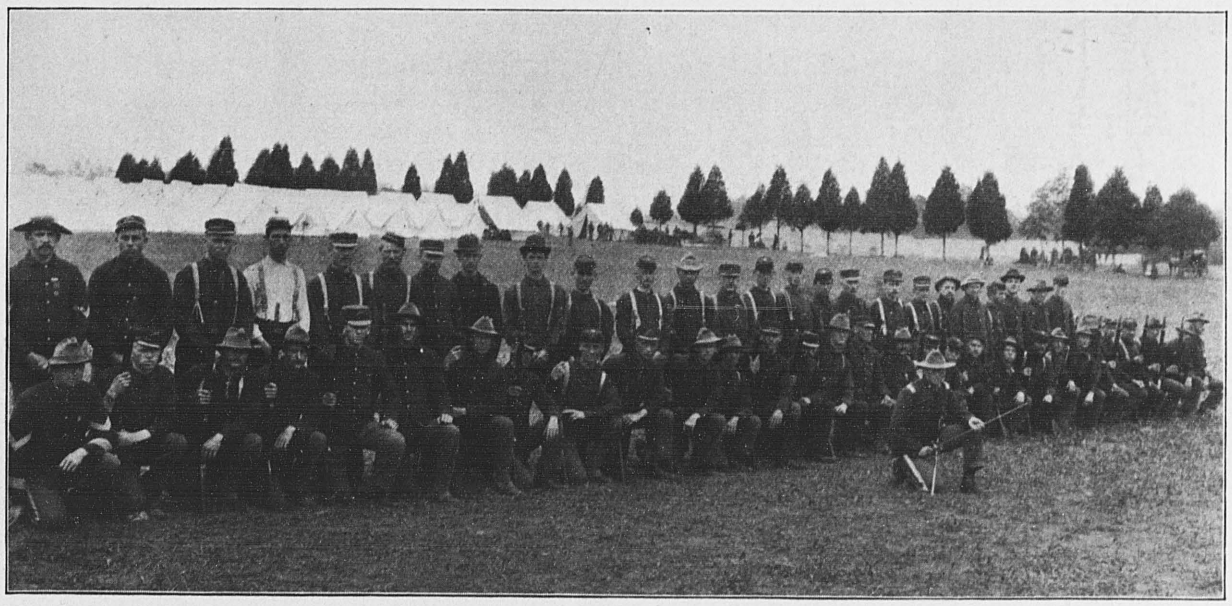
2. The use of machine guns as auxiliary attached fragments with tactical units of the other arms.

This is the organization adopted by the English service. It is defective in that it develops no *esprit de corps*, has no standard and no traditions. Its personnel is too variable and it does not develop expertly trained crews nor officers. In the English service it has been sometimes successful because of the great latitude allowed to commanders of machine-gun detachments. They are rarely trammelled by any orders except those given by General Shafter, at Santiago, "Find the best place you can, and make the best use of your guns possible." This works well so long as the guns are handled by enthusiastic experts, but such can not be always the case. Accordingly we find much difference in the usefulness of machine guns in their service. Some guns are always in the way of their battalions and are never useful, others seem to be always just where they are wanted and come into the fight at the right place, in the very nick of time. The difference is in the officers, not in the guns.

This system was partially illustrated in our service at Santiago by the Colt's automatics. These guns were attached to a regiment, the Rough Riders, but were not made effective until they were made part of a machine-gun company organized upon correct principles.

3. As a separate, independent arm of the service.

This was the organization given to the machine guns at Santiago. So far as independent action was concerned, they were ahead of any other organization in the army. They were recognized as a separate command and were on the same basis in regard to orders as an independent division. The results accomplished justify the system. "Nothing succeeds like success." When the Colt guns were attached to this organization they became at once effective. Before that they had been wandering about like orphans and had not fired a shot. The full power of the dynamite gun was not developed until it too became attached for direction to the independent machine-gun corps. The theory that machine guns should form an independent arm was first advanced many years ago by Dr. Gatling, the inventor of the Gatling gun. It was first advocated by a military man, in 1886, by General Williston, of our service, in a very able article in THE JOURNAL OF THE MILITARY SERVICE INSTITUTION. General Williston's opinion being those of an able soldier and an expert artillerist, carry great weight. The next convert, among prominent military men, was Lord Wolseley, of the English service. In 1890, he strongly advocated the formation of an independent machine-gun corps for the British army. This idea remained in abeyance until the Santiago campaign, when it was acted upon for the first time by General Shafter. It is now so thoroughly demonstrated as to be axiomatic, and meets the approval of all trained soldiers in the world. This system has been adopted by at least two great powers since the first of July, and will soon force its way into all the great armies of the world.



COMPANY F, SIXTH INFANTRY, UNDER COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT JAMES CRESSON.

The fact that we have three arms of the service, and have had three from time immemorial, does not preclude the development of a fourth arm. The training necessary for machine guns, the tactical uses of the weapon, and the tremendous possibilities for effective use of the guns, when well handled, require special study and special organization. The tactical unity of any existing arm of the service would be violated by adding machine guns to its equipment. This violation would impair the efficiency of any existing arm, and would prevent development of the full power of machine guns. The artillery has always disclaimed it, the infantry and cavalry are simply impossible for it. Hence it follows that a new arm must be organized, with its own personnel, its own traditions, and its own technical studies. It will be the *élite* arm of the service. To it will flock the adventurous spirits who should man such guns, and under wise administration by an expert in the machine-gun art, such a corps will become one of the most powerful arms of the service.

REMEMBER THE "MAINE."

Lend your ear to the whisper, it floats from afar,
It has traveled from where, underneath her lone star,
The fair isle of Cuba impatiently waits
The summons to enter our circle of states.
From the depths of her anguish the throes of her pain,
That whisper comes to us, "Remember the 'Maine'."

Lend your ear to the whisper, it comes as a song,
Breathed softly from lips that are saddened by wrong,
But which yet from their temple of misery send
What to father, to mother, to child and to friend
Is a message that falls like a shroud o'er our slain,
And listen! the words are, "Remember the 'Maine'."

Lend your ear to the whisper, it tells of the brave,
Who with sword yet in sheath, know not even a grave;
Can we say had that sword but been wakened in time,
That back from the shot-riven air and the grime
Of the conflict, our sons might have reached us again,
While their foemen would ever "Remember the 'Maine'."

Lend your ear to the whisper, nay more lend your hand,
'Twill be needed, if men yet remain in this land,
That so proudly lays claim to the title of free,
And that now in its sorrow is summoned to be
A saviour, if not an avenger; how plain
Comes the message, O brothers "Remember the 'Maine'."

Lend your ear to the whisper, 'tis growing more strong,
'Tis a whisper no longer, 'tis sweeping along
Through the length and the breadth of this land of the free,
From city to mountain, from mountain to sea,
And the voice of America tells thee, O Spain,
That the men of our country "Remember the 'Maine'."

ARTHUR H. MACOWEN.

Headquarters Second Brigade,
NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FRANKLIN, March 17th, 1899.

(General Order No. 1.)

I. In compliance with General Orders Nos. 8 and 10, C. S. Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, March 9th, 1899, the several organizations, comprising the Second Brigade, will be inspected, in light marching order, in their armories on the following dates:

18TH REGIMENT.

Company	A,	Pittsburg,	March	29th,	8.00 P. M.
"	B,	"	"	"	8.30 "
"	C,	"	"	"	9.00 "
"	D,	"	"	"	9.30 "
"	E,	"	"	30th,	8.00 "
"	F,	"	"	"	8.30 "
"	G,	"	"	"	9.00 "
"	H,	"	"	"	9.30 "

17TH REGIMENT.

Company	A,	New Brighton,	April	3d,	8.30 P. M., State property, 4.00 P. M.
"	C,	Washington,	"	4th,	" " "
"	M,	Connellsville,	"	5th,	" " "
"	B,	Uniontown,	"	6th,	" " "
"	D,	Pittsburg,	"	10th,	" " "
"	E,	"	"	11th,	" " "
"	F,	"	"	12th,	" " "
"	I,	"	"	13th,	" " "
"	L,	"	"	17th,	" " "
"	H,	Oakdale,	"	18th,	" " "
"	K,	Bellevue,	"	19th,	" " "
"	G,	Allegheny,	"	20th,	" " "

21ST REGIMENT.

Company	H,	Sharon,	April	24th,	8.30 P. M., State property, 4.00 P. M.
"	G,	Butler,	"	25th,	" " " "
"	C,	Meadville,	"	26th,	" " " "
"	I,	Erie,	"	27th,	" " " "
"	E,	Bradford,	May	2d,	" " "
"	D,	Warren,	"	3d,	" " "
"	K,	Franklin,	"	9th,	" " "
"	A,	Oil City,	"	10th,	" " "
"	L,	Huntingdon,	"	16th,	" " "
"	M,	Bellefonte,	"	17th,	" " "
"	B,	Indiana,	"	23d,	" " "
"	F,	Holidaysburg,	"	24th,	" " "

16TH REGIMENT.

Company	H,	Ridgeway,	May	1st,	8.00 P. M.
"	C,	Bradford,	"	2d,	"
"	I,	Warren,	"	3d,	"
"	A,	Corry,	"	4th,	"
"	E,	Cooperstown,	"	8th,	"
"	F,	Franklin,	"	9th,	"
"	D,	Oil City,	"	10th,	"
"	K,	Titusville,	"	11th,	"

5TH REGIMENT.

Company	G,	Lewistown,	May	15th,	8.00 P. M.
"	A,	Huntingdon,	"	16th,	"
"	B,	Bellefonte,	"	17th,	"
"	E,	Clearfield,	"	18th,	"
"	D,	Blairsville,	"	22d,	"
"	F,	Indiana,	"	23d,	"
"	C,	Holidaysburg,	"	24th,	"
"	H,	Johnstown,	"	25th,	"

1st Sheridan Troop, Tyrone, May 27th, 1.00 P. M.

2d Sheridan Troop, Tyrone, May 27th, 2.00 P. M., State property, 4.00 P. M.

Battery B, Pittsburg, May 29th, 8.30 P. M.

Brigade Band, Pittsburg, May 29th, 1.00 P. M.

II. All State property will be so arranged for inspection that it can be handled conveniently, all Company lettering must be in plain view, all articles of a kind to be piled together, all blankets piled flat with letters and numbers up.

III. Dates for the troops not yet mustered into the State service, to be announced in future orders.

By order BRIG. GEN. CHARLES MILLER.

JOHN P. PENNEY,
Maj. and Inspect. A. A. A. G.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL A. L. WILLIAMS.

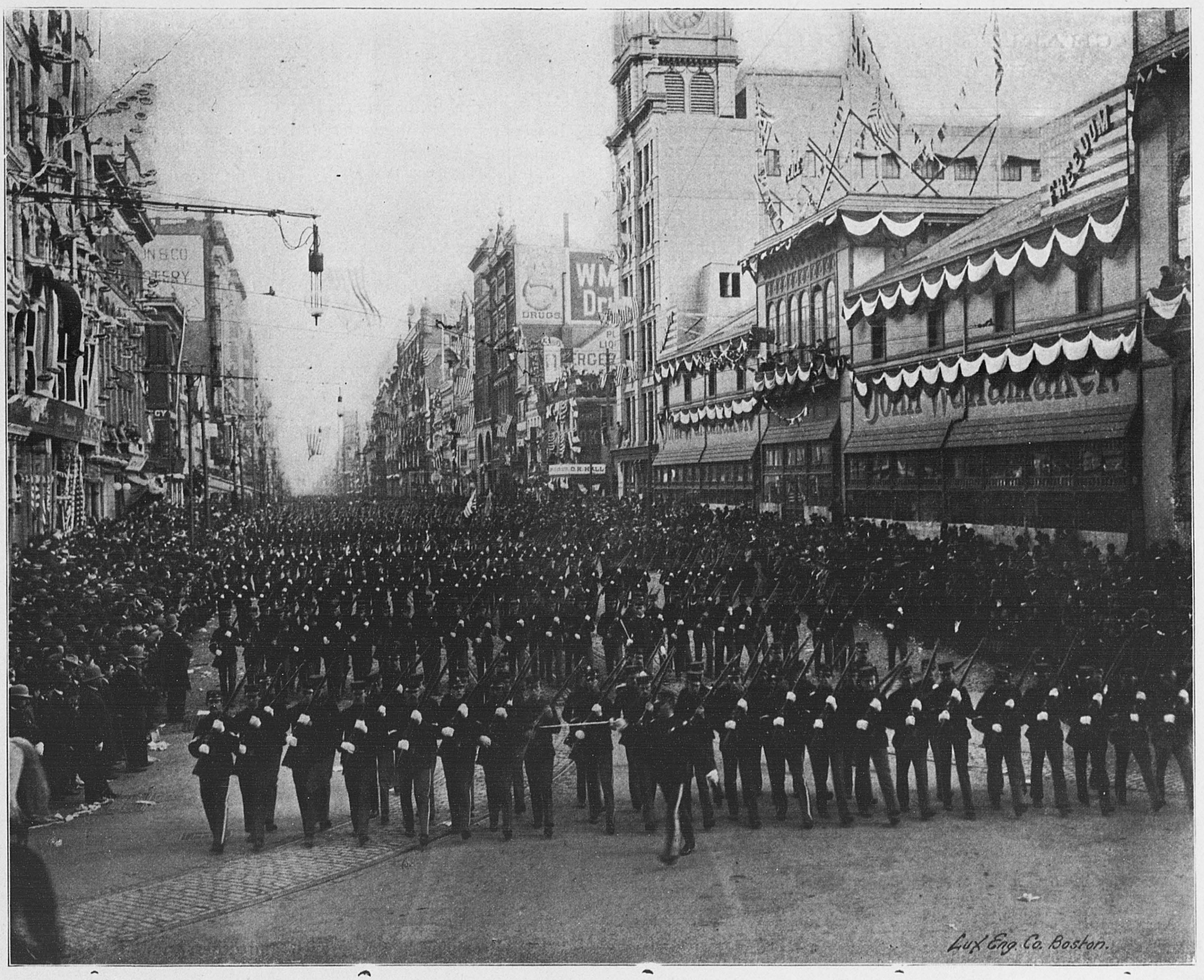
Lieutenant Colonel A. L. Williams, of the First Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, whose cut appears on page 3, is one of our distinguished soldiers.

When quite a lad he induced a recruiting officer of the United States army to take him as a drummer boy. Unfortunately his father did not quite agree with the plan and he was compelled to forego his great ambition to serve the country in the dark days of the Civil strife.

The military inclination stayed with him, however, and in 1872 he joined the Artillery Corps, Washington Grays, and served with that organization until it became Company G of the First Regiment, N. G. P. After going through the several non-commissioned grades he was elected Second Lieutenant of the company.

On October 10, 1882, he became First Lieutenant, and on January 17, 1884, he was elected Captain, and held that position until August, 1892, when he was elected Major of the Regiment, which position he still holds.

During the Spanish-American War he was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment, and on being mustered out of the United States service he resumed his old position as Major. He served with distinction during the Pittsburg riots in 1877. He is a thorough officer, and one that the service may well feel proud of.



The new Twentieth Infantry in the Peace Jubilee parade, Philadelphia, October 27, 1898, showing Company "C" on the right of line. This Company is composed of former members of the Third Regiment.

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Advertising Rates

Furnished on application. The value of this Journal can be seen at a glance. If you have anything that Soldiers should be interested in, this is the proper place to display it.

THERE seems to be three distinct classes in the National Guard today: the volunteers, the men who did not enter the United States service, and those who came from civil life to organize the new regiments. It is unfortunate that a feeling exists in some of the older organizations against the new ones. The patriotism and good intention of the new comers was just as sincere as the former guardsmen, and, no doubt, had there been a third call Pennsylvania's quota would again have been filled with credit.

THE unveiling ceremonies of the Hartranft Monument on May 12th next, promises to be a great affair. A full Brigade of the old Regiments will be paraded on this occasion, and many prominent military and civil officials of other States will be invited to attend. Major I. P. Brown is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and is using his best endeavors to make the event a thorough success.

THE revival of the setting up exercises at the inspection is a very good idea of Colonel Sweeney's. If the company commanders will impress upon their men the importance of devoting about five minutes to this exercise every morning the men will soon acquire a military carriage, and be able to put up a much better front.

WE find that many of the captains in the old organizations experience great difficulty in getting back their former members. In some cases officers have gone so far as to improperly enlist men from the new organizations, who were former members of their commands prior to their entry into the United States service, and in several cases have promised such men, who would simply enlist for the muster, an honorable discharge the following week. This is establishing a dangerous precedent, and not only violates the State Miltary Code, but subjects an officer to a court-martial.

THE Twentieth Infantry has at last secured a very suitable armory at the northeast corner of Ninth and Girard avenue, Philadelphia, at a rental of $2,000 per year. Nine of its companies are located in the city and quartered in this place, thus giving them an armory rent of $1,800 and leaving but $200 to be raised from other sources. On the second floor is located headquarters, with a small adjutant's room and a large room for the company officers; four company rooms, 20x30 feet, are also on this floor, and on the third floor there are five additional company rooms, varying in size, but all very suitable for the purpose. The medical quarters and the field music room are also on this floor, and in the rear is a spacious drill hall, in which a battalion can easily manoeuvre.

The building is owned by the Swift Company of Chicago, who have spent several thousand dollars in fitting up the place.

A formal opening of the armory will take place on Monday evening, April 10th, when the many friends of the Regiment will have an opportunity of visiting the quarters. A reception has been arranged and dance music will be furnished by the Regimental band.

CAPTAIN Clarence J. Carpenter, commanding Battery D, has an efficient organization, and no doubt will be the only new Battery retained in the service. Battery A seems to be willing to let its mantle fall on this organization.

OUR Naval force has received two new one-pounders and two Colt's automatic guns, the latter firing 480 shots per minute. When the trim little Sherwater receives this armament in addition to the howitzers, which the Command had been using on the St. Louis, she will make quite a formidable harbor defence, and our State Navy will at least have a practical fighting machine to be proud of.

LIEUTENANT Francis Marion Bean of Battery C, is recruiting this time-honored organization very rapidly and expects it to be mustered very shortly. The Battery boasts of having the finest artillery armory in the State, which was built through the efforts of the late Captain John Denithorne and stands as a monument to his memory.

THE J. F. MAGUIRE POST.

Service men of the Spanish-American War, camping under certain conditions, is an enjoyable way of living for a short time, but circumstances alter everything.

If you were fortunate enough to have lived for a half year or more in a crowded company street, with the unrestricted privilege of drudging from daybreak until sundown and at night sleeping with four or five men, a la Sardine, in a small wall tent with scant accommodations for three, and having always the same faces to look upon, you know how unenjoyable camping can be, and you no doubt realize that under such circumstances a great many good, strong friendships are bound to arise.

It was to perpetuate the friendships so formed during the Spanish War that P. G. Jenks and B. J. Moore, the former First Sergeant and the latter a private in Company "C," First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, communicated with a number of "C" Company men, asking them to meet and discuss plans for the purpose of carrying out the idea.

On January 10th, 1899, at the rooms of the Credenda Whist Club, this meeting took place. It was set forth that the object of the organization was to keep up the associations and friendships so formed during the War, at first it was proposed to make the organization only for the members of Company "C," but afterwards it was learned that a national organization had been chartered in Kentucky, for the same purpose, by a number of well known Generals and soldiers of high rank, among them Wheeler, Wade, Breckenridge, Roosevelt and others, and was called "Henry Clay Camp, No. 1, Service Men of the Spanish-American War." It was suggested that we ally ourselves to Henry Clay Camp and petition them for a charter. This was done and our organization placed on a more liberal basis and all honorably discharged men who served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps are eligible to membership in the post.

During the last two months the post has more than quadrupled its original membership of twenty-five, and many applications are being daily received from men who served.

A tribute was paid the memory of J. F. Maguire, the only member of Company "C" who gave his life while serving his country by naming the organization after him.

Already the Maguire Post is quite a factor in local Army circles, and its influence will broaden as its membership increases. It has a great future.

W. W. McF.
G. B. S.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Commander, Pierce G. Jenks; Vice-Commander, J. M. Patterson; Adjutant, Benj. H. Moore; Quartermaster, Geo. B. Smitheman.

Personal Mention

Lieutenant W. H. H. Sutherland, U. S. N., who has charge of naval militia matters and who takes a keen interest in the subject, is very much impressed with our force, and expects great results from their coming cruise on the Prairie in July next.

The Seventh Infantry is in excellent condition for the coming inspection, which in many cases will decide the future of some new organizations. Colonel Miner, the Seventh's commander, is determined to put up a stiff fight to be retained in the Guard. He is a thorough tactician, disciplinarian, expert marksman and soldier from away back, and his field staff and line are with him to the man.

The organizing of Camp No. 1, Veterans of the Spanish-American War, by the members of Company A, of the Fourth Regiment, and naming it in honor of their former First Lieutenant John C. Hintz, is most commendable.

Company A has been unfortunate in losing a commissioned officer in three wars. In the Mexican War, First Lieutenant William Wunder was killed; in the Civil War Captain William H. Andrews was killed in the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, and the late lamented Lieutenant John C. Hintz died of typhoid fever at Chickamauga, Ga.

Lieut. Col. Frank I. Rutledge, of the 18th Regiment, N. G. P., has received orders from Brigade Headquarters to hold elections in companies A, B and F, of the 18th Regiment. The officers to be elected are as follows: A Captain in Company A, made vacant by the expiration of the commission of Capt. Chas. A. Roessing; in Company F, by the expiration of the commission of Captain S. W. Jeffries; in Company B, by the resignation of Capt. James A. Bigger and First Lieut. Edward Parker. As soon as the vacancies of the line officers are filled orders are expected for the election of a Colonel, vice Norman Smith, resigned, and two Majors, whose commissions have expired.

Major John Penney has received the resignation of Capt. Frank H. Doak, of Company D, 18th Regiment. It has been forwarded to division headquarters.

Captain Wallace of Battery B, N. G. P., has announced the following promotions: Sergeant Clarence Powell to First Sergeant; Vice Sergeant Reece elected to Second Lieutenant; H. J. Levis and A. Loeffler succeed Sergeant Powell and Sergeant Woodward, discharged. Privates J. W. Springer, J. C. Stewart, O. C. Smart and Daniel Rodgers to corporals. Dr. C. C. Williams to hospital steward. Walter N. Douglass, stable sergeant. M. B. Ash, farrier. J. E. Smith, artificer. The uniforms of the Battery were received and issued last Monday, caps and great coats were received on Saturday and will be issued to the men at their next drill.

The elections for the line officers of the 18th Regiment were held on Wednesday evening, March 29, 1899.

The officers of the 14th Regiment, N. G. P., have started the reorganization, and will continue until every company in the regiment has been enrolled and mustered into the State service. The captains of the different companies have enrolled from 40 to 50 men to date, and will have no trouble in getting their full quota.

There is much dissatisfaction among the members of the Second Brigade in regard to the rumor that their will be no Guard encampment this year. It seems that the Scott bill does not make the encampment a law, as under the law of 1893 the Governor could not deprive the Guard of its encampment, as that law read that there must be an encampment; while the Scott bill reads "That the Governor may order an annual encampment for one week or not more than fourteen days," and the idea prevails that the Governor will not order an encampment on account of this clause in the bill. The new bill meets with the approval of the officers and men with one exception, and that is regarding the annual encampment. While some of the officers of the Guard are very much put out about not having an encampment, others are taking the matter quietly. One officer has expressed himself as follows: "Well, let them do as they please, we are not Sunday soldiers; we joined the Guard to do our duty as soldiers, not to grumble, and when the time comes to use us the Governor will find us ready to respond to his call."

Colonel E. V. D. Seldon, of the 21st Regiment, was in Pittsburgh last week.

Rocereto 18th Regiment Military Band will furnish music at the new Kennywood Park, about 12 miles from Pittsburg, all summer. The 18th Regiment band is one of Pittsburg's best, and under the leadership of Mr. Rocereto will be one of the best in the State in a very short time.

General John A. Wiley, former commander of the Second Brigade, was in Pittsburg last week calling on some of his old friends in the Guard. The General says that he regrets very much that he was not assigned to active service. He was looking well after his long service in the volunteer army.

Major John P. Penney was in Harrisburg looking after Guard matters.

The members of Company M, 17th Regiment, will give a military reception at Connellsville, Pa., on Wednesday evening, April 5, 1899. The proceeds will be added to the fund that is being raised to erect an armory.

Company A, 17th Regiment, stationed at New Brighton, Pa., Capt. Rodgers commanding, lost all their equipments by fire. No insurance.

On March 5, 1899, eight companies of the 17th Regiment, under command of Col. A. J. Logan, attended service at the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg. The services were conducted by their chaplain, Rev. Temple, of Washington, Pa.

Preliminary inspections have started in the different companies of the 17th Regiment, and the captains promise to give a good account of themselves at the general inspection by the Brigade Inspector.

Private Samuel A. Van Drew, of Company E, 17th Regiment, N. G. P., died on Tuesday, March 14th, and was buried with military honors by his company on the morning of the 17th of March. This makes three members Company E has lost by death since it was organized.

Lt. A. Drum Porter, First Infantry, says in his renewal: "Your paper is very deserving and meets a long felt want. I wish you all success."

Company A, of the Eleventh, located at Reading, intend holding a Fair during the month of April, for the purpose of raising funds to build a suitable armory.

The citizens of Erie are much attached to Company I, of the 21st Infantry, which took the place of the 16th during the war, and strong efforts will be made to have it retained in the State service.

Captain Alfred E. Hunt, of Light Battery B, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, in speaking of the recent campaign, says:

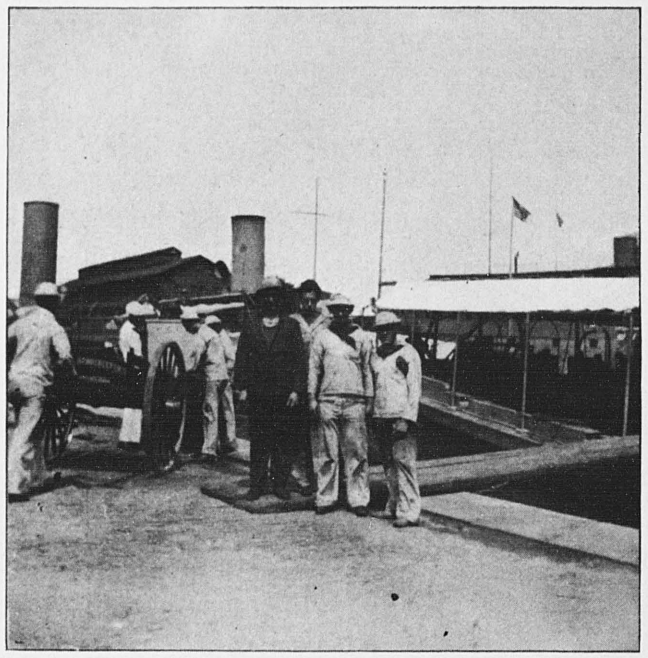
"I attribute the health and freedom from sickness of my command to their temperate habits and their drinking boiled water while at Camp Thomas, at Chickamauga, and in Puerto Rico, in this way preventing typhoid fever, which would undoubtedly otherwise have appeared in the ranks, as it did in all other Batteries around us. It was pretty tough for the men who were exposed every day to a temperature of 90 to 100 degrees to drink boiled water and with no ice to cool it off, but which was up to the tepid temperature of the air; but good discipline enabled the men to do so."

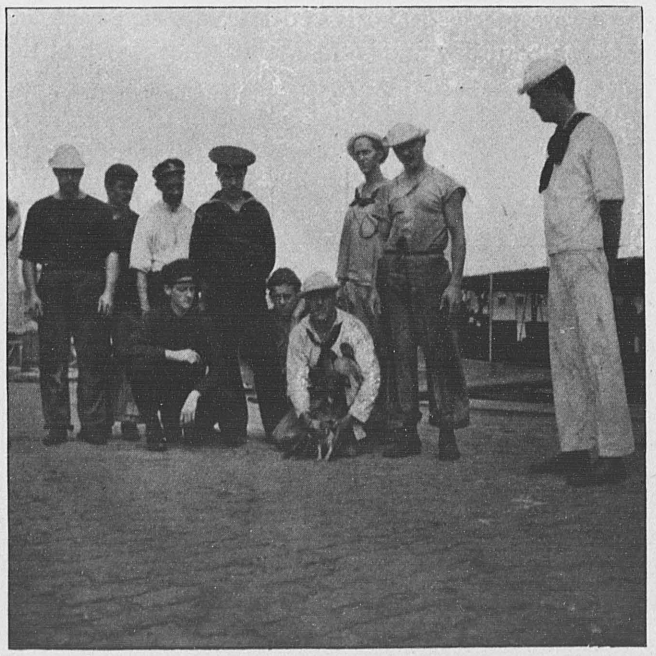
The Following are the Officers of Battery B.

Captain, William C. Wallace, Ingram, Pa.; First Lieutenant, Edward Eichenlaub, Jr., Pittsburg, Pa.; First Lieutenant, Alfred W. Marks, Perryville Ave., Allegheny, Pa.; Second Lieutenant, W. T. Rees, Pittsburg, Pa.; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, A. L. Russell, Midway, Pa.; Second Lieutenant and Quartermaster, A. G. Loyd, Sharpsburg, Pa.; First Sergeant, Clarence H. Powell; Sergeants, Samuel H. Henry, L. B. Ohlinger, H. J. Levis, A. J. Loeffler; Quartermaster Sergeant, H. C. Mentzer; Commissary Sergeant, Joseph Feltwell; Stable Sergeant, W. N. Douglass; Hospital Steward, Dr. C. C. Williams; Corporals, James A. Lowery, Wm. J. McDade, Harry M. Supplee, J. W. Springer, E. J. Rother, James C. Stewart, Daniel T. Rogers and Chas. O. Smart.

GENERAL NOTICE.

We desire to call the attention of our subscribers to the fact that the Journal is now in its second year and has come to stay. Pennsylvania is, perhaps, the only State that has a journal of this class, and it is our earnest desire to improve as we go along. In order to do this it is necessary to have the co-support of the different organizations in the way of supplying us with articles of interest, pertaining to their Commands or the Guard in general, and likewise recommending the Journal wherever they can. We have a common interest involved and the favor will be thoroughly appreciated.





GROUPS OF OUR NAVAL FORCE WHILE SERVING UNCLE SAM

ARMY AND NAVY GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THE Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., is under the direction of the Secretary of War, and is devoted to the treatment of the officers and enlisted men of the military and naval service of the United States, the officers of the revenue-cutter service and of the marine-hospital service, and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Regular and Volunteer Army and Navy of the United States, for such diseases as the waters of the Hot Springs of Arkansas have an established reputation in benefiting, except that cases of venereal disease will not be admitted.

(*a*) Admission to this hospital is restricted to those of the above-named classes who require medical treatment, in the following order of preference: (1) Officers and enlisted men of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps on the active lists, and cadets at the Military and Naval Academies; (2) officers and enlisted men of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps on the retired lists; (3) officers of the revenue-cutter service and of the marine-hospital service; (4) honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Regular and Volunteer Army and Navy of the United States may also be admitted by authority of the Surgeon General when there are vacant beds in the hospital.

The organization of the hospital shall consist of one medical officer of the Army, who will command it, and such other medical officers of the Army and Navy as may be necessary, to be detailed by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, respectively; one officer of the Quartermaster's Department, or of the line of the Army as an acting assistant quartermaster, who will also be an acting commissary of subsistence, if required, detailed by the Secretary of War; such noncommissioned officers and men of the hospital corps as may be authorized by the Secretary of War; and such civil employees as may be necessary for the proper service of the hospital.

(*a*) The civil employees not in the classified service will be appointed by the commanding officer, having in view their fitness for the service required. They will be governed by such rules as may be promulgated for the service of the hospital, and they may be discharged by the appointing officer for unfitness, or when their services become unnecessary.

Officers under treatment, when subsisted in the hospital, will be subject to a charge for subsistence not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents per day, to be paid on the last day of each month, or upon leaving the hospital.

(*a*) Military or naval cadets will in like manner pay a subsistence charge at the rate of one dollar per day. Such cadets while patients may have the privilege of the officers' mess, at the discretion of the commanding officer.

(*b*) Should an officer or cadet from any cause (as in case of death) fail to pay an account for subsistence when due, the fact will be immediately reported by the commanding officer to the Surgeon General of the Army, who will certify the fact to the Paymaster General of the Army, to the Surgeon General of the Navy, or to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the case may be, and the proper officers of the War, Navy, or Treasury Departments will take such steps as will promptly secure to the hospital payment of the amounts due.

COLONEL ALBERT J. LOGAN.

Commanding Seventeenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

(*c*) Enlisted men on the active list while under treatment or on duty in the hospital will have the usual allowance of rations commuted at the rate of not less than thirty cents per day, to be paid by the proper officers of the War or Navy Department, upon the receipt of monthly statements of the amounts due, certified by the Surgeon General of the Army.

(*d*) Enlisted men of the Army, the Navy, or the Marine Corps admitted to the hospital by proper authority while on furlough will pay for subsistence at the same rate that the rations of the other enlisted men are commuted.

(*e*) Enlisted men of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps on the retired list, and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Regular and Volunteer Army and Navy of the United States will pay for subsistence thirty cents per day.

Subsistence stores for use in the officers' and enlisted men's messes may be purchased by the commanding officer of the hospital from such officers of the Subsistence Department as the Commissary General of Subsistence may designate.

The commanding officer will account monthly to the Surgeon General of the Army for all money received or expended on account of officers and enlisted men.

The Surgeon General of the Army will certify monthly to the Surgeon General of the Navy all balances due on account of subsistence furnished to enlisted men of the Navy or or Marine Corps on the active list, and to the Commissary General of Subsistence of the Army all balances due on account of subsistence furnished to enlisted men of the Army on the active list, said men in each case being such as have been ordered to the hospital for duty or treatment.

Authority for the admission of an officer of the Army on the active list will be granted on his personal application, through the regular military channels, to the Adjutant General of the Army, for a sick leave of absence, based upon a medical officer's certificate that sets forth the disability for which treatment at this hospital is recommended, and the opinion of the medical officer that such treatment will conduce to the more rapid recovery of the patient. Sick leave of absence to enter the hospital will then be granted.

(*a*) The limit of a permit to enter the hospital is fixed at fourteen days.

(*b*) An officer's continuance in the hospital will be determined by the commanding officer, who will from time to time report to the Adjutant General as to the officer's physical condition, and will express his opinion as to the length of time required for treatment. If this is approved, the sick leave, if the officer has such, will be extended accordingly. Ordinarily, officers on the active list will not remain longer than four months at the hospital, and a special report will be made in the case of an officer who shall be under treatment there six months.

(*c*) Retired officers of the Army may make direct application, accompanied by a medical certificate, to the Adjutant General for permission to enter the hospital. Retired officers may leave the hospital at their discretion, but they will not remain in hospital longer than three months without special permission, based on the recommendation of the commanding officer.

(*d*) The accommodations for enlisted men of the Army are allotted among the several military departments. The commanding officer of the

hospital will notify department commanders from time to time of the number of vacant beds at their disposal.

(c) For the admission of an enlisted man application will be made to the department commander by the man's immediate commanding officer, on the recommendation of the surgeon, which will accompany the application. Should the chief surgeon so advise, the department commander may order the soldier to report to the commanding officer of the hospital for admission for treatment.

When in his opinion it is proper, the commanding officer of the hospital will issue the necessary orders for the soldier to rejoin his company or station. Should he be a fit subject for discharge for disability, or should a change of climate be thought necessary, the commanding officer of the hospital will notify the Adjutant General and make such recommendations as he may deem proper, when suitable orders will be issued in the case.

In selecting cases for this hospital medical officers will exercise discretion, and will only recommend such as are serious or obstinate and do not promise good results if treated at the post. It is not required to certify that treatment at Hot Springs is necessary to restore health, but to establish a reasonable probability that the facilities there will materially aid in the rapidity and permanence of the recovery. Besides the transfer slip, an outline of the history and treatment of the case must accompany each patient.

The transfer of venereal cases to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., is prohibited. In order that patients suffering from venereal diseases may not be permitted to enter this hospital, medical officers will exercise great care in their examination of each case before they forward requests for admission.

In Memoriam.

The list of deaths that have occurred in the Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiments during the Spanish-American War, to include February 25, 1899, are as follows:

First Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Major Surgeon Lawrence S. Smith; Corporal Jacob S. Zane, Company G; Private Charles Dolan, Private William J. Kohring, Company E; Private B. Schaperkotter, Company D; Private John P. Chatham, Company B; Private John D. MacIntyre, Company H; Private Frank Marren, Company B; Private Howard A. Williams, Company A; Private John A. Foley, Company F; Private Joseph S. Vanzandt, Jr., Company E; Private James F. Maguire, Company C; Private Charles B. Kohl, Company A.

Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

First Sergeant David McGlensey, Company F; Corporal William C. Hagan, Company D.

Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Louis Maginniss, musician; Private Daniel O'Donnell, Company G; Private A. V. Morris, Private Samuel H. Bair, Company E; Private William Moore, Company F; Private Frank C. McCullough, Company K; Private Alfred Eger, Company D; Private Edward Humphrey, Company J; Private Thomas Roberts, Company C; Private Gottlieb F. Smerer, Private Harry J. Simpson, Company E; Corporal Samuel V. Moon, Company C; Private Armstrong M. Little, Company E; Private Howard Evans, Company D.

Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Lieutenant John C. Hintz, Company A; Quartermaster Sergeant William H. Wilks, Private Charles L. Bloomfield, Corporal William K. Evans, Company C; Private George Gross, Company F; Private Ellwood Miller, Company A; Private George W. Schnider, Company F; Private George H. Schwartz, Company D; Private James E. Smith, Company F; Private John Thomas, Company B; Private Philip Winter, Company A; Private Joseph A. Minnich, Company G; Private Arthur Baker, Company I; Private John Elliott, Private Leroy E. Farne, Company F; Private F. W. Furhmann, Company H; Corporal Charles W. Gangaware, Company M; Private George Harpel, Company H; Private John E. Hanisberger, Company M; Private Oscar H. Keinert, Company D; Private Edward Kohler, Private Frank Naftzinger, Company E; Sergeant Reuben H. Michael, Company H; Private Charles J. Kimmel, Company G; Private John Shay, Company L; Private Louis E. Armstrong, Private William F. Christerfield, Company E; Corporal Charles H. Weber, Second Lieutenant Charles W. Schuyler, Private Charles E. Moore, Company M; Corporal Samuel J. Spindler, Company F; Private Lewis S. Krick, Company D; Private Jacob Snyder, Company A; Private John M. Werner, Company M; Private Walter E. Wise, Company I; Corporal Martin H. Smith, Company K.

Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Sergeant William M. Steffy, Company M; Private Joseph A. Blakeley, Company F; Musician Frank Taylor, Company B; Private George W. Homan, Company H; Private Francis M. Woomer, Company G; Private Joseph C. Robinson, Company C; Private Charles E. Anderson, Company L; Private Charles W. Bottorff, Company G; Private William G. Dibble, Company K; Private Wilson G. Enos, Company I; Color Sergeant Charles Garis, Company B; Private Ernest M. Hazlett, Company K; Private James T. Mahaffey, Artificer Frank E. Mays, Company E; Private David Paul, Private Henry L. Schliter, Company L; Private William F. Stonebraker, Company F.

Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Private Howard Malsberger, Company A; Sergeant James W. Mortimer, Company D; Private Winfield S. H. Gross, Company G; Private George H. Neil, Company K; Private Robert C. Russell, Company H; Private Peter Shalley, Private William G. Hamlin, Company K; Private Laurence Kelley, Company H; Private Daniel Cassee, Company D.

Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Private George W. Musser, Company A; Private Stanley B. Swartz, Company E; Private Frank E. Rakestraw, Company G; Private Thomas Lowmiller, Company J; Sergeant George E. Snider, Company C; Private Oliver Wales, Company I; Private Walter N. Williams Company H; Private William G. Hoffman, Company D; Private John A. Higgins, Company F.

Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Private William Gilmartin, Company H; Private William F. Thomas, Private John R. Thomas, Company A; Private Barney Cohen, Company E; Private J. A. Schmidt, Company F; Sergeant B. F. Savage, Company G; Private John J. Hosley, Private William Pointon, Company C; Private Leonard Deegan, Company D; Private Frank Detwiler, Company G; Private Jonah A. Jenkins, Company F; Private Valintine K. Armbuster, Company L; Private Frank D. Fry, Company A; Captain Darias L. Miers, Company E; Captain Oliver H. Bell, Company D; Private Glenn B. Chilson, Company M; Private Henry A. Deitrick, Private Carver W. Jackson, Company B; Private Robert Klutz, Company K; Private Chas. F. Moore, Company M; Private Joseph Pocket, Company I; Private Frank Shaffer, Com-

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pany K; Captain Dennison Stearner, Company B; Private Michael Trainor, Company F; Corporal Draper T. Terry, Company M; Private James Mahoney, Company M; Private George Rhodes, Company E; Private John L. Powell, Company C; William Londenberg, Company F.

TENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Private William E. Bunton, Company E; Private John J. Brady, Company I; Corporal Walter E. Brown, Company D; Private Lee Snyder, Private Wm. H. Stillwageon, Private Jacob Hull, Private Jesse Noss, Company E; Private James G. Monroe, Company H; Private Robert L. Fox, Private Frank Brain, Company C; Private William M. Braden, Company H; Private William H. Crable, Company C; Private Henry H. Weaver, Company K; Private Jacob Landis, Private Samuel N. Rockwell, Company C.

TWELFTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Private Robert Jamison, Private William P. Pierce, Company A; Private James C. Fowler, Corporal James W. Edder, Company B; Private Harry C. Grier, Private Richard H. Smith, Company D; Private Henry R. Fulkrod, Private Frederick Fay, Private Raymond B. Page, Private John L. Schwer, Private J. H. Mackey, Jr., Company G; Chaplain William F. Rick; Private Harry Beck, Company H; Corporal William M. Campbell, Company E; Private Simon Felix, Company C; Private Charles A. Moore, Company E; Private Seth M. Leiter, Company B; Corporal Edward M. Burnside, Company D; Private Harry McCollin, Company C; Musician Joseph H. Reed, Company C; Private William W. Breckbill, Private Sherman Kisner, Company F; Private Phillip P. Baker, Company A; Private Charles E. Nelson, Company H.

THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Private C. P. Van Busking, Company A; Private Walter G. Porter, Company D; Private Archie W. Stockholm, Company G; Private Charles W. Tallman, Company H; Private Alvin L. Evans, Company C; Corporal John Edinger, Company D; Private Frank E. Keith, Company A; Sergeant Lee A. Taylor, Company G; Private Fred. James Gay, Company A; Private Daniel Tubbs, Company B; Sergeant James Kansky, Company E; Musician John F. Barnes, Company G; Sergeant William E. Roach, Company G; Private Henry W. Roth, Company C; Private James J. Dwyer, Corporal Lewis M. Reese, Company B.

FOURTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Private Charles S. Cross, Company G; Private William R. Shanahan, Company I; Private Alexander M. Blackford, Company C.

FIFTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Private Charles A. Waters, Company E; Private Etsel C. French, Company C; Private Thomas H. Coffey, Company A; Second Lieutenant James H. Harkinson; Private John G. Greener, Company A; Wagoner James O. Miller, Company B; Private Gilbert C. Freck, Company D.

SIXTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Private Isaac E. Wentzell, Company M; Private Bruce W. Tweed, Company L; Private Albert L. Wenzel, Company F; Private Theodore H. Lubold, Company I; Private John S. Barney, Company A; Private W. Meade Brodhead, Company F; Private Elmer E. Grant, Corporal Philip Kopf, Company K; Private Albert H. Snyder, Company E; Private Charles M. Ward, Company C; Musician Clayton E. Damon, Company A; Sergeant Edward S. Bailey, Company C; Corporal Charles P. Barnes, Company E; Private Harry M. Bodine, Company C; Private Arthur L. Borden, Company J; Private Arthur E. Darrow, Company A; Sergeant Loten A. Dinsmoor, Company I; Private Burton A. Downey, Company F; Private William H. George, Company K; Private Herman D. Hughes, Company H; Private Ernest C. Isaacson, Company A; Private R. H. Manning, Company I; Private George R. Mong, Company F; Private William P. McCartney, Company J; Corporal George B. Sloan, Company K; Private Roy W. Mershimer, Company B; Private Melvin M. Thomas, Company J; Corporal Harry F. Ranson, Company A; Private John F. Segerstrom, Company H; Private Jacob A. Wheeling, Company E; Wagoner Daniel F. McCall, Company B; Corporal Maxwell M. Wilson, Company L; Private Hiram A. Reynolds, Company E; Private Hosea E. Vincent, Company F; Private Ervin M. Kerus, Company C; Private Charles A. Foster, Company E; Private Marcus M. Rose, Company F; Private Charles D. Palmer, Company K; Private John G. B. Plante, Company E; Private Philander Young, Company K; Musician James A. Olsen, Company F.

EIGHTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Private Daniel J. Horsic, Company C; Private Alfred B. Wood, Company E.

PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY.

Private Stuart W. Wheeler, First Troop.

PENNSYLVANIA LIGHT BATTERY.

Private Thomas S. Ellis, Private William H. Bessonett, Private Harrison G. Kimball, Corporal Harold P. Smith, Battery A; First Sergeant Samuel J. Stewart, Battery B; Private George Leedom, Corporal John W. Baker, Private Irvin T. Tremer, Corporal Benjamin F. Manley, Battery C.

SECOND TROOP DRESS UNIFORM.

Although there is no intention on the part of the Troop to provide itself at once with a dress uniform and no design has been officially adopted, yet the matter has been much debated among the members and the proposed uniform most in favor is a coat of scarlet cloth with collars and cuffs of dark blue; a broad white body-belt; dark blue breeches with 2-inch scarlet stripe, worn with the short boot; a helmet of black japanned leather, patterned closely after the old Second Troop helmet of about the year 1800, with black bear-skin crest and a white plume on the left side. A white sheep-skin saddle-cloth is proposed.

Our time-honored State Fencibles Battalion seem to be in a quandary over the selection of a future commander, Major Brazer having declined a re-election. A very efficient officer for that position would be Adjutant Chas. F. Lumb.

Capt. Chas. J. Hendler:

Dear Captain: Enclosed please find my subscription to your admirable Journal for '99. I have read it with pleasure and profit in the past, and I assure you of my best wishes for the future. With kind regards, I remain,

Very truly yours,

G. PARKE POSTLES,
Colonel Delaware N. G.

THE MULE'S HARD LOT.

I'm a mule, an army donkey,
Loaded down with grief and woe,
Never kicking,
Always sticking
To the troops where'er they go.

Silently I bear my burden,
Nor a word of credit get,
Never grumbling,
Never stumbling,
Through the dry and through the wet,

I'm a factor in the army,
Ought to see me in a fight,
Always ready,
Ever steady,
Be it day or be it night.

I am good for any labor,
Tote the beans or drag a gun,
Never minding
All the blinding
Rain of lead though others run.

When I'm old and totter legged—
Up in steaks the boys in blue
Rip and gash me,
Cut and slash me—
And my work at last is through.

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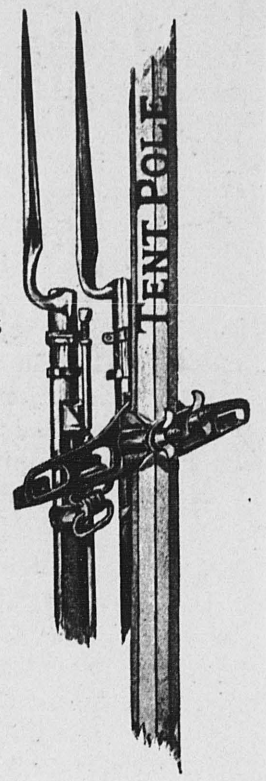

Front of Rack showing Rifles secured.

Back of Rack showing how it is attached to Tent Pole.

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